

AN AGED COUPLE MURDERED.

HAD BEEN MISSING FROM BUFFALO HOME SINCE NOV. 20.

Charles Bonier, 70 years of age, who moved into the house on the day the couple disappeared, and his housekeeper, arrested—Bonier filed a forged deed of the house.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—When Franz Frehr, an octogenarian cabinetmaker of 350 Jefferson street, disappeared with his wife on Nov. 20, their relatives, who knew that the couple were sane and had plenty of money, began a hunt for them, assisted by lawyers and the police. The search ended at 2 o'clock this morning, when the bodies of the pair were found buried beneath a mound of earth in the rear of their house. They had been murdered, their heads having been terribly beaten with a hammer.

Six arrests have been made in the case, but the principal prisoner is Charles Bonier, a white bearded old man, who is nearly six feet tall and of powerful frame. Bonier had known the Frehrs for several months. He came to the city from Buffalo, after selling his farm, and was supposed to have about \$2,000. Several times he offered to buy the Frehrs' house, but they refused to sell, and also declined to rent him a room.

On Nov. 20 he was seen moving into the Frehr house, and when the neighbors called he told them that the old couple had gone away, that he had bought their house, and that they were going to live in a home for the aged. Relatives heard of this and searched in all the institutions which care for old people, but without avail.

Then a lawyer was engaged and he looked at the deed which Bonier had filed with the County Clerk. It looked suspicious and he started a John Doe proceeding in the police court to determine the whereabouts of the Frehrs. Bonier was summoned as a witness and he was in court on Tuesday morning, but the proceeding was adjourned until yesterday. Then Bonier did not appear and the police started to hunt for him. They also renewed their search of the Frehr premises and at midnight attacked the last possible place where the bodies might be concealed, a woodshed near a rear corner of the house. It was full of lumber and it was 2 o'clock this morning before all the wood had been thrown into the yard.

The police found that the ground had been recently turned and they got a pick and shovel and began to dig the frozen earth. They came soon upon the body of Franz Frehr, and beneath him lay the corpse of his aged wife. Their skulls had been battered in, and although the bodies were decomposed, it was easy to see that the crime had been done with a hammer. This hammer was found in a corner of the shed and there was hair on the head of the weapon. Both bodies were fully dressed.

The police at once arrested Louise Lindholm, a pretty woman about 30 years old, who passed as Bonier's housekeeper, and who had been living in the house since Nov. 20. Much of the Frehrs' money was known to be in gold, and when Mrs. Lindholm was searched three twenty dollar gold pieces were found in her bosom. She said they had been given to her by Bonier, but she disclaimed knowledge of the murder.

In Bonier's room was found a letter from Eva Bannenschmidt of Erie, Pa., reproaching him for not going to see her. This was so good a clue that Bonier was arrested in Erie early this morning, and he was brought back to Buffalo. The chief of police and the District Attorney examined him for three hours to-night, but Bonier would only confess that he forged the deed to the Frehr house.

Supt. Bull of the police department gave out some details regarding Bonier and the circumstances leading up to the murder. At the conclusion of his statement, Supt. Bull was asked if he was satisfied that Bonier had committed the murder and if the police were ready to prefer a charge of murder against him.

"Everything looks that way now," was all that the superintendent would say on that point. If Bonier was the murderer, the police have captured a remarkable criminal. It was learned this morning that Bonier is 70 years old, although he looks younger and is an exceedingly vigorous man.

Taking his age into consideration, if he planned and executed the murders in accordance with the information obtained by the police, he may be considered one of those so-called freaks in criminology who, after living a comparatively law-abiding life for many years, suddenly break out in their old age with a lust for crime that can be deterred by nothing short of gratification. Supt. Bull was asked for a comprehensive statement of the crime as revealed thus far to the police, and he spoke as follows:

"The first that the police had to do with this case was on Thanksgiving Day, when we were notified by a relative of the dead couple that they had disappeared from their home in Jefferson street and that the house was occupied by persons who were not known to the relatives of the Frehrs. Policemen went to the Jefferson street house, where they found Bonier. The man was asked about the two Frehrs, but would say little. He said that he had bought the house from them for \$2,000 and that the old couple had gone away on Nov. 20 in a hack. He did not know where they had gone, but insisted that he had bought the house and lot and the entire contents of the house.

"On receiving this information Capt. Regan instituted a search of the entire city for the hackman who was supposed to have taken the couple from the house. A search also was made of all homes of the aged in the belief that the old couple might have gone to such a home, but nothing was revealed by the search. None of the neighbors had seen the carriage drive up to the house. We felt certain that if they had gone away in a carriage the neighbors among whom the two old people had lived a frugal life for about fifty years would have noticed that fact. In short, all the circumstances in the case made us suspicious.

"What is the theory as to how the crime was committed?"

"At present only one conclusion can be drawn. It may all be wrong, but the circumstances seem to indicate that the murderer went to the house on the night of Nov. 20, that he either entered by a hammer before going, or procured one from among the old cabinetmaker's tools, and that at an opportune time in the course of the evening he killed the old man with a hammer. The old man had his working apron on at the time the body was found, and it is fair to infer that he had not retired for the night when he was killed. Having disposed of the old man, the murderer had an easy time with the old woman, who was an invalid and could not move her chair. Yet, the wounds indicate, I am told, that the woman was assaulted with greater fury than the man. She may have seen her husband murdered and may have cried out, thereby arousing the fury of the murderer.

Immediately after the crimes were committed, on the same night, in fact, the murderer must have buried the bodies in the yard under cover of darkness. We know that the two old people were seen at their home on the 20th, but that they were not seen thereafter. On the 21st Bonier and his housekeeper and the housekeeper's two children moved into the house. If the housekeeper has made a true statement that she did not know a

crime had been committed, then the murderer must have disposed of the bodies on the night of the 20th, for there was nothing in the house the next day to indicate that a crime had been committed.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Medical Examiner Daner began an autopsy on the two bodies at the morgue. It needed only a superficial examination of the wounds to show that the old man had been hit on the head seven different times with a hammer. There were seven distinct wounds, any one of which on a man of his age would have been fatal. The entire front of the woman's head was crushed in, and these blows, too, it was stated by Dr. Daner, were inflicted with a hammer. The wounds, Dr. Daner says, were inflicted not less than ten nor more than fourteen days ago. This would place the date for the murders about Nov. 20. Dr. Daner says that the old people were killed at about the same time, thus showing that the murderer made one job of it.

Bonier's behavior during his examination to-night was stupid. He told his relatives that he had been trying to buy the Jefferson street house for a long time, and at last persuaded the Frehrs to sell it to him. He says he paid \$3,500 in cash, part of it gold, for the property, and then went away to get the deed prepared for Frehr to sign.

When he returned to the house on the afternoon of Nov. 20 he saw two men jump into a carriage and ride away. He found the front and back doors unlocked and knocked on them, but could not arouse any one. Then, he says, he went away and did not return until the next day. He found the one in the house, some papers were scattered about the floor of the kitchen. "As I had paid for the property," said Bonier, "I thought I was entitled to it, so I forged Frehr's name to the deed and recorded it at the City Hall. I moved in right away, and I have heard nothing about the Frehrs since they were arrested in Erie."

Bonier was questioned about the story of George Mohr, who says that, at Bonier's direction, he tore down one of the sheds in the yard and piled the lumber in the shed under which the Frehrs were buried. Bonier declared that the old shed was unsightly and obstructed a neighbor's view, so he had it destroyed.

One question Bonier could not answer satisfactorily, and that was why he did not appear in the police court on Wednesday although subpoenaed.

3,400 DEGREES OF HEAT.

How a Simple Combination Produces It Shown to Mechanical Engineers.

The feature of yesterday morning's session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held by invitation of the faculty of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, in their auditorium, was a paper on "Alumino-Thermides," read by Dr. Hans Goldschmidt of Essen-Ruhr, Germany. This is the new science which lies in the chemical combining of oxygen and aluminum to produce great heat. By its means a temperature is created, which is about equal to that of the electric arc light, or about 3,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

By mingling not atmospheric oxygen, but the solid oxygen contained in the oxides, with finely granulated or pulverized aluminum, a wonderful heat, producing mixture, is created known as "thermit." Dr. Goldschmidt, who is the inventor of the process, went through a series of experiments to show its power. To demonstrate the heat created he burned a hole almost instantly through an inch thick iron plate by pouring upon it a small quantity of the superheated mixture.

Thermite is now being used extensively in welding. Dr. Goldschmidt explained how this was done. He said that by its means he had been able to weld a modern trolley road construction, is simply, cheaply and effectively obtained, and in Europe about 20,000 joints in forty cities have been welded by the process within a year.

Other papers were read by C. G. Barth, W. B. Gregory, P. B. Barry, Louis A. Gillet, D. S. Jacobus, E. F. Miller and B. T. Allen. More than 700 members were present.

In the afternoon a session was held in the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering of the Institute. This was followed by an inspection of the Stevens laboratories, shops and other educational advantages.

The members of the society, their wives and families enjoyed a reception and supper at Sherwin's last night. There was a large attendance.

CRAIGHEAD IS ARRESTED NOW.

Man Who Complained to Jerome Accused of Passing a Bad Check.

Robert Craighead of 24 Locust avenue, Flushing, whose complaint to District Attorney Jerome led to a raid on 68 West Thirty-ninth street and the arrest of four men, was himself arrested yesterday. Craighead told of being victimized by wiretappers and caused the arrest of one of the men, Bradley, a few days ago.

Craighead is accused of having aided in passing a worthless check for \$500 on Edward B. Spencer, who is employed in the Broadway office of the Rock Island Railroad. Craighead was formerly in the office of the same railroad, while H. L. Brotherton, who figured in the complaint to Mr. Jerome was a traveling passenger agent of the company. Both were dismissed after their part in the case became known.

Craighead, it seems, remained in the city, but the police have been unable to find Brotherton.

In testifying in the Tombs police court, Spencer said that on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, Craighead telephoned to him that Brotherton had a check which he wanted cashed. As the banks were closed, Spencer agreed to accept the check and Brotherton went to his office, where he received \$100 and was told to return on Monday for the \$400. He then went to the balance before the banks opened, a few hours later Spencer received the check back from the Citizens' National Bank, on which he had cashed the money in the bank. He was paroled by Magistrate Flanner until Saturday, when his examination will be resumed.

Spencer said after the hearing that Craighead and Brotherton were short in their dealings with the railroad company about \$350.

SHOT WIFE IN THE STREET.

King Met His Wife, From Whom He'd Been Separated, and Fired at Her.

William King, 25 years old, a brass finisher, who said that he lived at 309 Third avenue, was locked up last night in the East 126th street police station for trying to kill his wife. According to Mrs. King, she was married to the man about five years ago, and, after a year, they separated. Since then, she said, she has been living with her mother, and King has asked several times to be allowed to come back to her, but she has refused his requests.

King, according to his wife, met her at Lexington avenue and 126th street last night, stopped her and said: "Now your time has come."

Then he fired at her with a revolver, the shot passing through her nose. She fell, and King fired a second bullet, which went wild. Detectives O'Neill and Higgins chased the man for a block and caught him. He tried to draw his revolver to resist arrest, but they took a good deal of pounding before he agreed to go to the police station.

King was locked up on a charge of felonious assault and his wife was held in a suspicious person in order to insure her presence in the police court this morning. Her wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon in the police station. It is not serious.

New Colonial Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The new Colonial Club of New York was incorporated to-day to establish a clubhouse in Manhattan borough. The directors are L. Lafin, Kellogg, George Clinton Babbler, Rush, Edgar, Frederick M. Littlefield, Charles W. Drake, John H. Judge, Charles A. Walker and Lee Phillips of New York city.

THORNS IN ST. ROSE'S MISSION.

HURT MISSION WORK SO THAT MISS GURNEY HAS QUIT.

Miss Edith Wilson, New Head Worker of St. Rose's and Counter Charges and Lots of Pin Pricks Till the Change Was Made—Now There's Peace Again.

Miss Marjorie F. Gurney has resigned as manager of St. Rose's Settlement, an institution for the evangelization of the Italians and Bohemians on the upper East Side. She is one of the most widely known Roman Catholic converts in New York and was practically the originator of the settlement work which has since spread into almost every parish in this city.

After becoming a Catholic about ten years ago, against the wishes of her relatives, Miss Gurney devoted her life to missionary work among the foreigners on the East Side. She became a Catholic about the same time as did Mrs. William Arnold and Henry Austin Adams. Mrs. Arnold interested herself in the young convert and aided her in establishing the St. Rose's Settlement house, 323 East Sixty-fifth street.

Miss Gurney's work was done without friction until several months ago, when the settlement house was moved from Sixty-fifth street to a more pretentious place at East Seventy-first street and Second avenue. Since then the relations of Miss Gurney and the other workers of St. Rose's have not been without thorns. The chairman says it is because they moved in on Friday and the matron because it is because of the change of salt and a broom into the house first. Whatever the causes were, life was not as smooth in the new St. Rose's as it had been in the old.

Miss Gurney's friends assert that it was because a new corps of assistants was appointed. These new workers, Miss Edith Wilson, also a convert and known in the settlement as "the lady from Rome," and the Misses Booth, Brady and Dillon. All of these ladies had ideas of their own, and so did Miss Gurney.

Miss Wilson speaks Italian and French as well as English, and her friends asserted that she was better fitted for the post of manager. The suggestion was made to Miss Gurney that she take a back seat and allow Miss Wilson to hold the reins. Miss Gurney's friends would not allow her to do this. Then some of the other women missionaries said that Miss Gurney was making one of the women employed as an assistant in the work act as nurse to Miss Gurney's mother, who is an invalid. Mrs. Arnold was appealed to. Father Theophile, prior of the Dominican Fathers, in whose parish the new mission is, was also consulted.

Miss Gurney declared that such friction would destroy any good that the settlement might do or had done. She forthwith sent in her resignation and, packing up all her belongings, moved away. She is now living with her mother at 785 East 121st street. Miss Wilson is in charge of the mission. It will open the new house next Thursday.

BABE DROPS FROM TRAIN.

Found Naked and Waiting in the Snow Near One of the Rails.

A newly born infant was found lying naked in the snow on the east bound track of the Lackawanna railroad at the Orange station yesterday morning just after train 912 had started on its journey to Hoboken. It was waiting and it did not appear to have been hurt, although the wheels of several coaches had rolled dangerously near it. It was picked up by persons who wondered whence it came. The station agent sent it to the Memorial Hospital. Then he forwarded a message to the company's office at Hoboken to look out for a woman on 912 who had either lost or thrown her babe from the train.

When the train arrived, a railroad detective and several officials found a woman in an embarrassed condition of mind, that the child belonged to her, but she was in no condition to talk much. They made her as comfortable as possible in the car and sent for Dr. E. J. Steadman, the company's physician, but he was out making calls. The police were appealed to, and they went on duty were sent. The child, however, railroad hands were all in favor of sending the sick woman to St. Mary's Hospital. The driver said it was against the rules of the institution to accept such cases without an order from a physician, and he drove away with an empty ambulance.

Prior Chief of Police Hayes got Dr. Von Deuten, a Hoboken physician, to go to the depot and attend the woman. The doctor is a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital. He recalled the ambulance and after a delay of fully three-quarters of an hour the woman was taken to the institution.

She told the sisters that she was Mrs. Mary Smith, 25 years old, of Greenwood Lake. She said her husband deserted her several months ago, and she had been spending much time lately going about the State looking for him.

Mrs. Smith was too weak last night to talk, but the sisters thought she would recover.

A message was received in Hoboken from Orange last night that the baby was doing nicely.

The railroad officials say that Mrs. Smith boarded the train at Netcong. It is as yet only a matter of conjecture as to whether a crime was committed.

CLEANING UP THE TENEMENTS.

Commissioner De Forest Makes His First Report to the Mayor.

Tenement House Commissioner Robert W. De Forest has sent to the Mayor the first report on the work done by the new tenement house law. The report shows that in many instances, Mr. De Forest says, have been found to be so bad as to be indescribable in print. Cellars full of rubbish and decomposing matter, houses with dilapidated and dangerous stairs, rooms so dark that people could not see in them, cellars occupied as sleeping places, dangerous fire traps, filthy fire-escapes, and the housing of pigs, goats, horses and other animals in cellars were some of the conditions with which the Commissioner had to contend. "The cleansing of the Augean stables," he says, "was a small task, compared to the cleansing of New York's 20,000 tenement houses, occupied by nearly 3,000,000 of people representing every nationality and every degree in the social scale."

Mr. De Forest says that living accommodations for 19,785 families, or 83,840 persons, have been provided in sanitary and decent houses, each of which has been built according to law. Evasions of the tenement laws have given place to their complete and impartial enforcement. Prostitution has been practically driven out, while 10,000 unsafe fire escapes have been repaired and 1,700 escapes put on buildings that before were without this protection.

The results of all this work, Mr. De Forest points out, are reflected in the reduction of the death rate from 20 per 1,000 in 1901 to 18 in the first eight months of 1903.

UNUSUAL OVERCOATS.

UNUSUAL—because few stores keep them—Schubel Fur Beaver, satin lined, \$40.

Imported Montagnacs, blue or black, satin lined, velvet piped edges, \$50. Velours, Vicunas, Beavers, Kerseys, Meltons, satin lined, \$30 to \$40. Tourists' coats, fancy chevrot, black and oxford, \$12.50 to \$30. We also have the usual kinds, \$11 to \$30. This is THE PLACE for Sweaters.

A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, Cor. Fulton St. N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1867.

United Cigar Stores Co.
LARGEST RETAIL CIGAR DEALERS
IN THE WORLD.

THE cigar you like best is the best cigar ever made for you.

Because a cigar is clear Havana it doesn't mean that you are going to like it, and if it costs 25 cents and it fails to please, it is not the cigar you want.

For instance: The man who smokes a clear Havana doesn't care for a mild domestic. By the same token the smoker of the fine domestic or seed Havana often rebels at the clear Havana.

Hence the initial question of our salesmen: "Do you prefer domestic or clear Havana?" After that it's easy.

Suppose the question had been asked of you and you fancied a mild domestic cigar—the three for 25c. kind.

"Now here," we would say, "is the GEN. BRADDOCK. We have seen the tobacco of which the cigar is made since it left the plantation. We will sell you one hundred at the price we can assure you the jobber would be glad to pay—that's \$4.00. A sample box of twenty-five for \$1.00, or six for a quarter over the counter. This is the nub of the one-profit-principle of our stores."

Why, man, you're paying 25 cents for three cigars—these very goods—boxed under other labels in other stores, and they are good at that price.

CONTRACT: This advertisement is a contract absolutely guaranteeing this cigar to be as represented, and carries the positive obligation on our part to please you or return your money.

United Cigar Stores Company

THE SALE OF

High Grade Suits for Men

At \$16.00

Value \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50 & \$25.00.

Will Be Discontinued After Saturday.

They have been fashioned for this season's service in models and fabrics which are not alone new, but in many instances exclusive. The tailoring is of the Saks Standard.

MODELS. SIZES. FABRICS.

Single and Double Breasted sack coats in styles which have been introduced this season.

Regular, 32 to 44. Stout, 36 to 46. Long, 33 to 42.

Cheviot Mixtures, Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, Heavy Homespuns and Worsteds.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET

Invitations are sent and received by Telephone.

As well close your door against the postman as to be without Telephone service at your residence.

ASK FOR RATES. NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, 18 Day Street.

PUBLICATIONS.

UNUSUAL—because few stores keep them—Schubel Fur Beaver, satin lined, \$40.

Imported Montagnacs, blue or black, satin lined, velvet piped edges, \$50.

Velours, Vicunas, Beavers, Kerseys, Meltons, satin lined, \$30 to \$40.

Tourists' coats, fancy chevrot, black and oxford, \$12.50 to \$30.

We also have the usual kinds, \$11 to \$30.

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A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, Cor. Fulton St. N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1867.

"Tear me out I am good for 10 cents"

The Aeolian Company
and
The Weber Piano Company

announce to their patrons and to the public that they have combined their interests, and together have formed what will be known as the

Aeolian, Weber Piano and Pianola Company

The new corporation is the largest manufacturer and dealer in musical instruments in the world.

Its products comprise:

The Pianola, The Aeolian, The Orchestrille, The Aeolian Pipe Organ, The Weber Piano, The Wheelock Piano and the Stuyvesant Piano

Its factories, six in number, are located in New York City, Meriden, Conn., Worcester, Mass., and Aeolian, N. J.

The company has its own headquarters in New York, London, Paris and Berlin.

AEOLIAN HALL.

Aeolian Hall, the new home of the Aeolian Company, was opened a little over a year ago. In designing this building every effort was made to give the instruments an environment in keeping with their character.

OPENING

Weber Piano Salesrooms

Salesrooms have now been completed and fittingly decorated for the display and sale of the Weber piano, the Wheelock piano, and the Stuyvesant piano.

An invitation is extended to the patrons of the Weber house and the public to call and examine the display of these instruments.

The instruments manufactured by the Aeolian Company are the standards of their various types throughout the world.

The Pianola. (4th Floor)

The Pianola occupies a position by itself. Its reputation is world-wide. Here, in the United States, in England, in France and Germany, among the most critical of all music-lovers, and throughout the world, it stands alone, pre-eminent.

The Metrostyle Pianola. (4th Floor)

The Metrostyle Pianola is the latest development of the Pianola principle, and has received the enthusiastic endorsement of eminent musicians and critics.

The Aeolian and the Orchestrille. (3rd Floor)

The Aeolian and the Orchestrille have no rivals or no competitors; they are the only instruments of their particular class now made. Various instruments of this type have appeared from time to time, both here and abroad, but the mechanical and musical superiority of the Aeolian and the Orchestrille were so complete that they found no public favor and their manufacture was discontinued.

The Aeolian, and especially the Orchestrille, have steadily advanced in public favor and each year has shown an increased demand for these beautiful instruments.

The Aeolian Pipe Organ. (3d Floor)

When the Aeolian had been brought to a state of mechanical perfection and it was decided to adapt it to the king of instruments (the pipe organ), a careful investigation was made of all the different high grade organs and their merits compared. Among these instruments there was one that stood out far in advance of all the others; this was the instrument made by the Votey Organ Co. The Votey Organ Co. had bought out the famous Roosevelt Organ Co., of New York, and in so doing had come into possession of most valuable patents, among others, the celebrated Roosevelt wind-chest patent, one of the most important and valuable improvements in pipe organ construction made in recent years.

Anything like an adequate description of these wonderful instruments is altogether impossible. They represent the most advanced development of the Aeolian principle, and are the most marvelous of all musical instruments.

The Aeolian Pipe Organs \$5,000—\$30,000.

The Weber Piano. (6th & 7th Floors)

There has been in the history of the pianoforte industry a limited number of high grade pianofortes that have obtained recognition as representing the highest type of artistic piano development. Among these there are perhaps half-a-dozen instruments in this country and Europe that have stood the test of time and enjoyed the patronage of discriminating music lovers and the approval and endorsement of succeeding generations of musicians and critics.

Among this very limited group of instruments stands the Weber Piano to-day, and has stood for fifty years. During all the years that this wonderful instrument has been before the public it has never occupied but one position—that in the front rank.

The history of the Weber Piano vividly illustrates the value of persistence and fidelity to an idea. As a musician, Albert Weber, senior, recognized early in his career that the development of the piano had hitherto been almost wholly in the direction of mechanism. To improve the tone and give to it the sympathetic quality found in the violin, became the central motive of his life. The result more than justified his conception, and the Weber Piano has always stood as the embodiment of the musician's idea of tone.

Weber Pianos Uprights, \$300—\$800

Grandes, \$750—\$1600 and upward.

The Wheelock Piano. (7th & 8th Floors)

An artistic pianoforte of high grade with a reputation extending over 26 years. In tone, durability of construction and excellence of finish, it is surpassed by very few instruments.

Wheelock Pianos \$325—\$400.

The Stuyvesant Piano. (7th and 8th Floors)

The Stuyvesant Piano has established for itself a reputation as being one of the best pianos at the price for which it is sold.

It is an instrument that should be seen by everyone considering the purchase of a moderate price piano.

Stuyvesant Pianos \$250—\$300.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue